

Illustrative Rendering in *Team Fortress 2*

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Outline

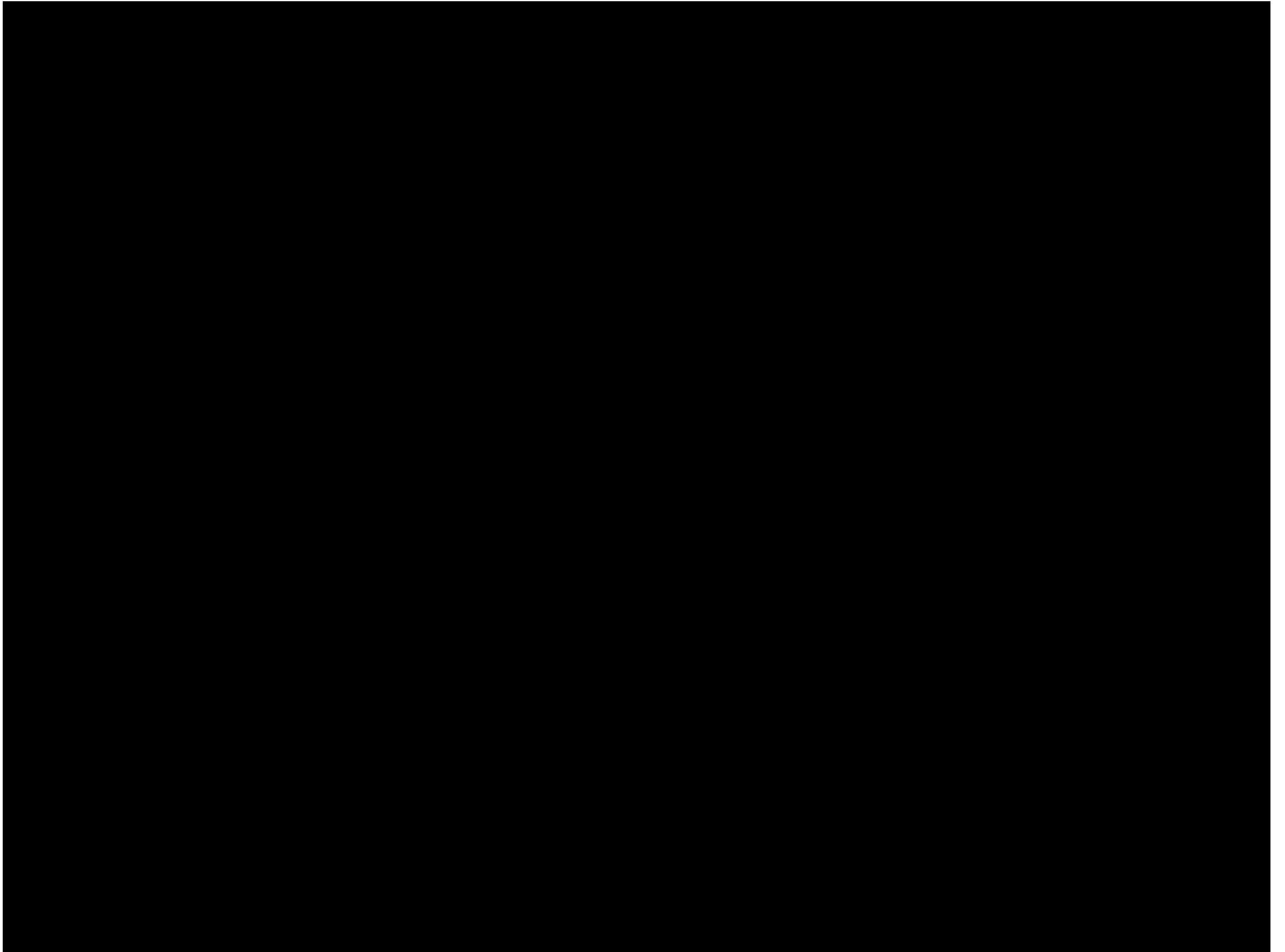
- Motivations and related work
- Environments
- Characters and interactive shading
- Future work



Team Fortress 2

- Class-based multiplayer combat game which will be released this fall
- Unique visual style
 - **Differentiation** - multiplayer combat games tend to embrace a contemporary photorealistic look
 - **Gameplay** - *Team Fortress* has always featured cartoonish, over-the-top situations
 - **Readability** - Class differentiation is the core of *Team Fortress 2*, hence we needed to be able to clearly differentiate classes visually

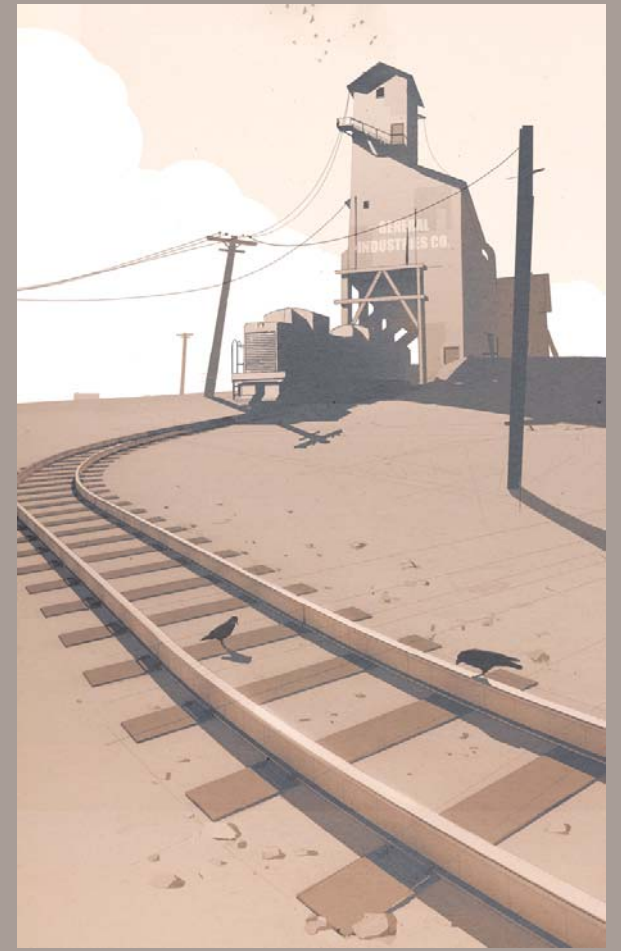






Environment Design Principles

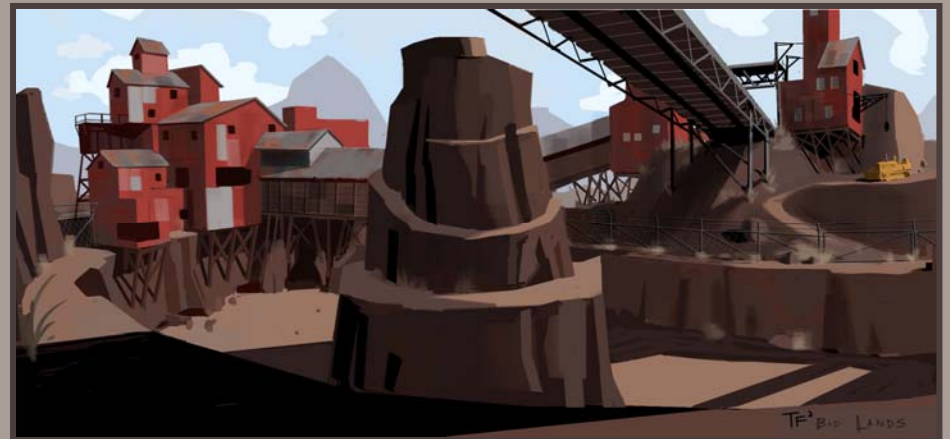
- Value contrast
- Simple forms
 - No unnecessarily off-kilter shapes
- Minimize visual noise
 - Texture and geometric
 - Minimize repetition





Contrasting Team Properties

- Red
 - Warm colors
 - Natural materials
 - Angular geometry
- Blue
 - Cool colors
 - Industrial materials
 - Orthogonal forms



Blue base in 2fort map



Red base in 2fort map





World Rendering

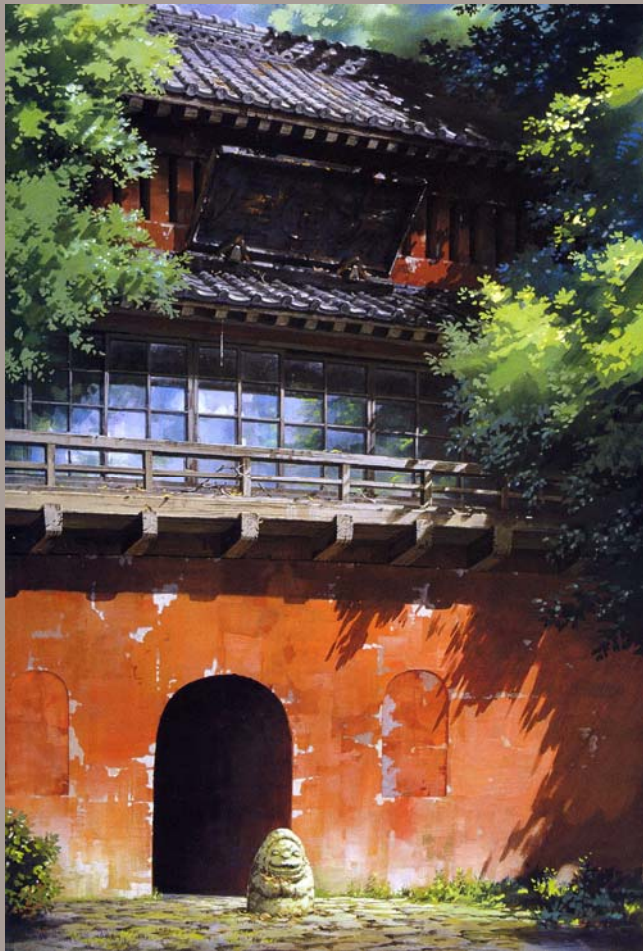
- Photorealistic techniques from our other games
 - Radiosity-generated light maps
 - Special effects such as reflection and refraction
- Hand-painted textures with minimal noise, applied directly to 3D geometry
 - Loose details with visible brush strokes
 - Inherent solidity and frame-to-frame coherence
 - Hold up under magnification better than photoreference
- Brush strokes appear in perspective, not in the 2D image plane [Miyazaki02]
- High frequency detail in photorealistic games can overpower design



Color Palette

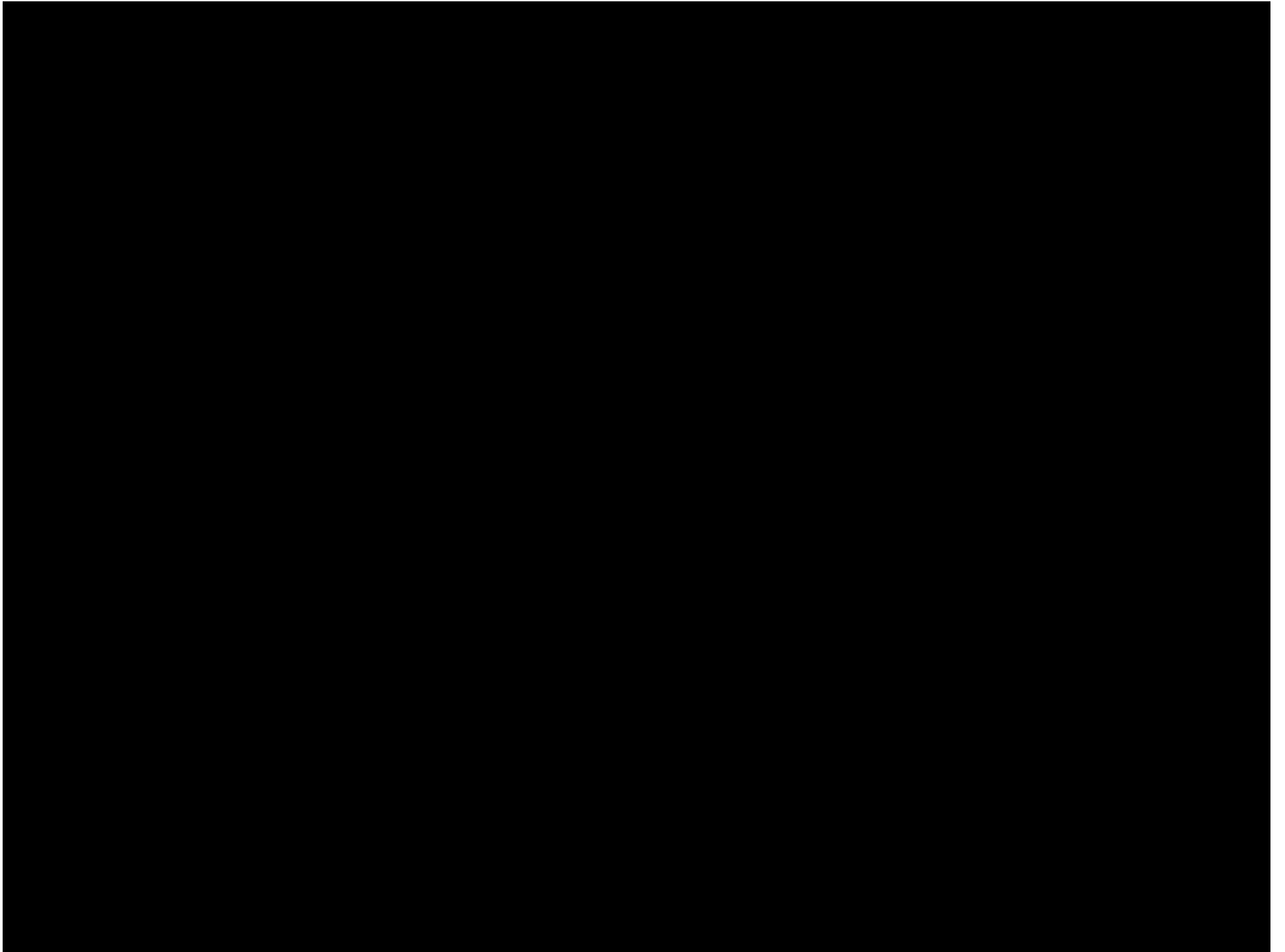


Miyazaki – Brush Width Foreshortened



- Can easily imagine a 3D camera move between these 2D views of the same space







Neutral Entities

- Variations in **hue** and **saturation** are used to differentiate neutral entities in the game world
 - A **hue** other than red or blue creates disassociation from either team color
 - Increased **saturation** makes these important entities stand out in the desaturated environment
- Equally beneficial or dangerous to either team
 - Beneficial green / cyan health pickups
 - Dangerous yellow train yard gates







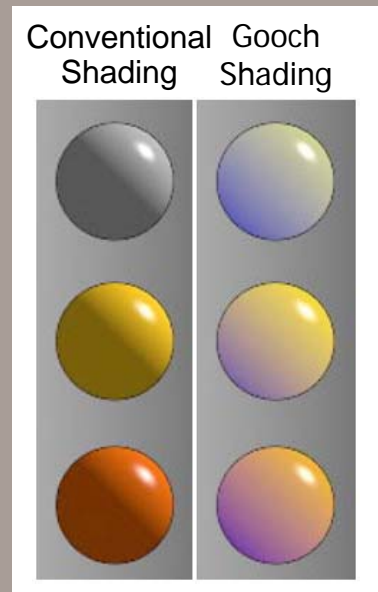
Character Design Goals

- Easily visible against environment
- Characters must be readable quickly by other players
- Communicate shape via shading and silhouette under all lighting conditions



Gooch, 1998

- Hue and luminance shifts indicate surface orientation relative to light
- Blend between warm and cool based upon unclamped Lambertian term, underlying albedo and some free parameters
- Extreme lights and darks are reserved for edge lines and highlights



$$\left(\frac{1}{2} (\hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}) + \frac{1}{2} \right) (k_{blue} + \alpha k_d) + \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} (\hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}) + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) (k_{yellow} + \beta k_d)$$



Lake, 2000

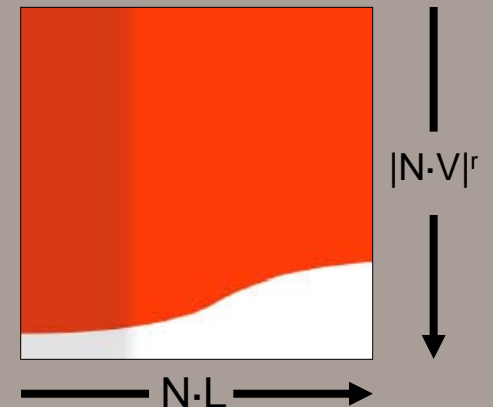
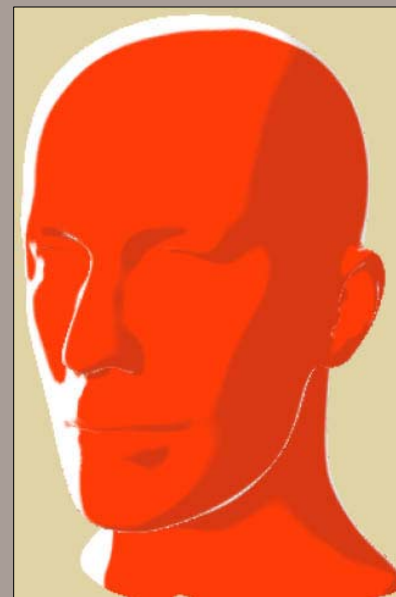
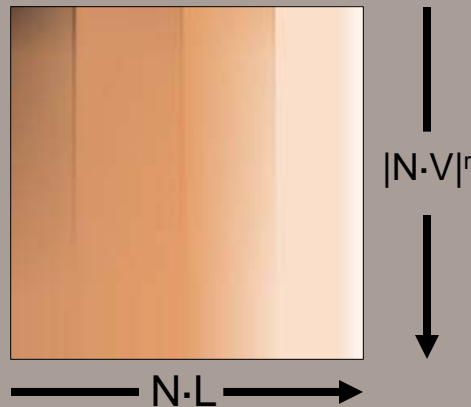
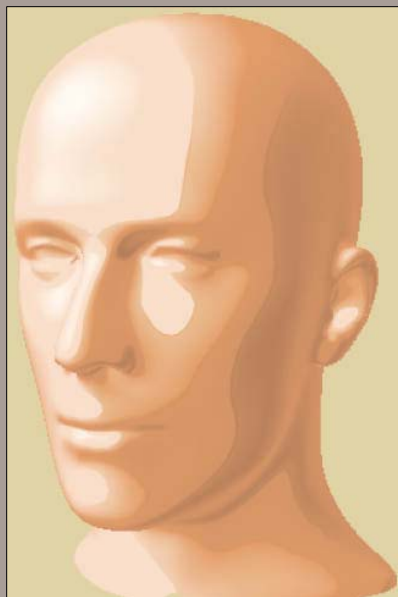
- Lake used a 1D texture lookup based upon the Lambertian term to simulate the limited color palette cartoonists use for painting cels
- Also allows for the inclusion of a view-independent pseudo specular highlight by including a small number of bright texels at the “lit” end of the 1D texture map





Barla, 2006

- Barla has extended this technique by using a 2D texture lookup to incorporate view-dependent and level-of-detail effects.
- Fresnel-like creates a hard “virtual backlight” which is essentially a rim-lighting term, though this term is not designed to correspond to any particular lighting environment.



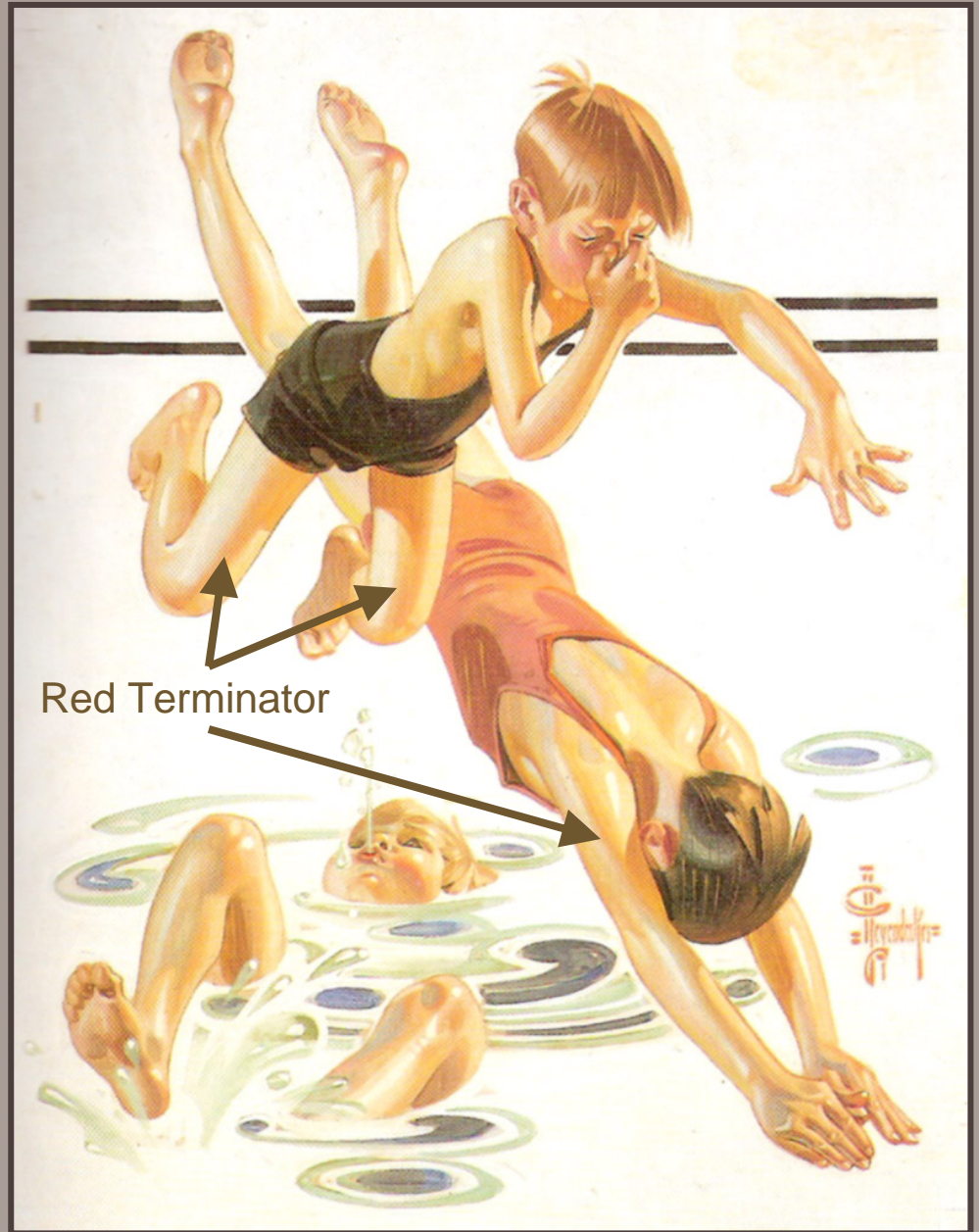


Early 20th Century Commercial Illustration

- Chose to adopt specific conventions of the commercial illustrator J. C. Leyendecker:
 - Shading obeys a warm-to-cool hue shift. Shadows go to cool, not black
 - Saturation increases at the terminator with respect to a given light source. The terminator is often reddened.
 - On characters, interior details such as clothing folds are chosen to echo silhouette shapes
 - Silhouettes are often emphasized with rim highlights rather than dark outlines



J.C. Leyendecker
Arrow collar advertisement, 1929



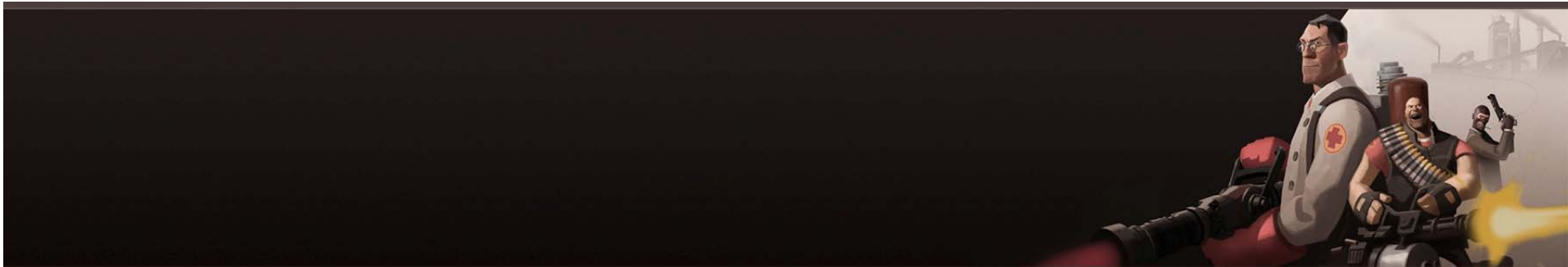
J.C. Leyendecker
Swimmin' Hole, 1935



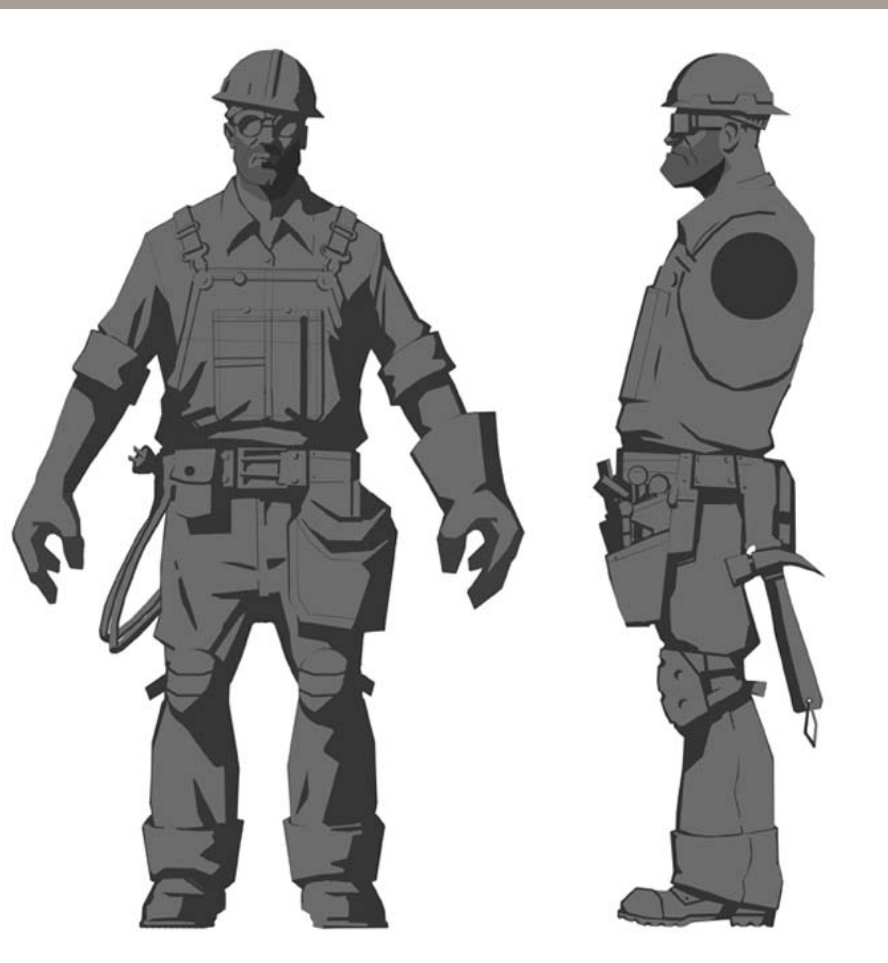
J.C. Leyendecker
Thanksgiving 1628-1928

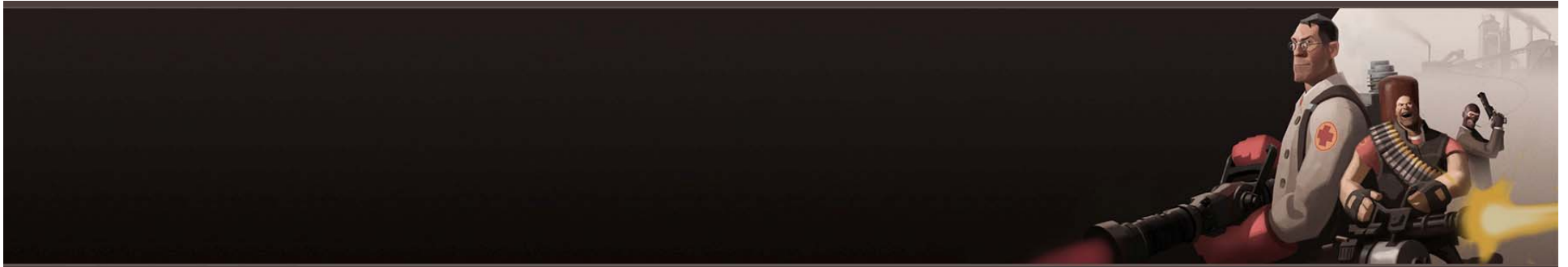


J.C. Leyendecker
Tally-Ho, 1930



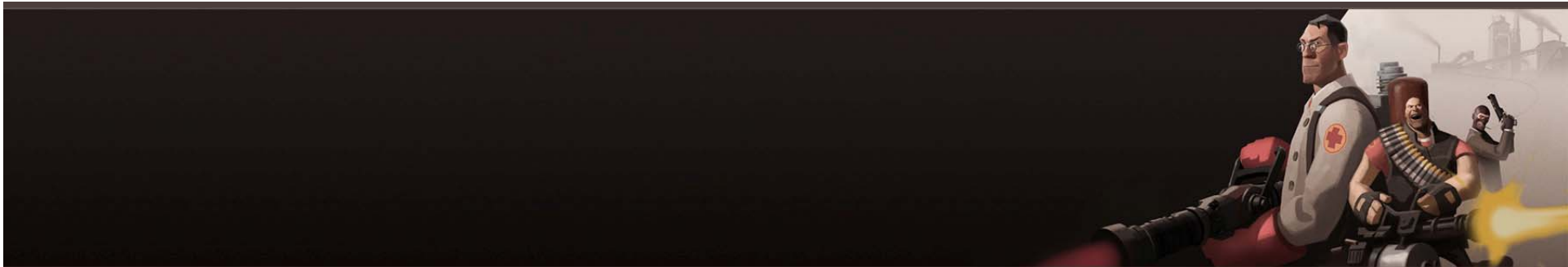
Engineer Concept





Rim Highlighting: Before





Rim Highlighting: After





- Players must be able to quickly identify other players by team, class and selected weapon at a variety of distances and viewpoints
- We think of this in terms of a visual “read hierarchy”
- Design Goals
 - Team – *Friend or Foe?*
 - Color
 - Class – *Run or Attack?*
 - Distinctive silhouettes
 - Body proportions
 - Weapons
 - Shoes, hats and clothing folds
 - Selected weapon – *What’s he packin’?*
 - Highest contrast at chest level, where weapon is held
 - Gradient from dark feet to light chest



Color Palette



Character Lighting Equation

View independent

$$k_d \left[a(\hat{n}) + \sum_{i=1}^L c_i w \left(\left(\alpha (\hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}_i) + \beta \right)^\gamma \right) \right] +$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^L \left[c_i k_s \max \left(f_s (\hat{v} \cdot \hat{r}_i)^{k_{spec}}, f_r k_r (\hat{v} \cdot \hat{r}_i)^{k_{rim}} \right) \right] + (\hat{n} \cdot \hat{u}) f_r k_r a(\hat{v})$$

View-dependent



View Independent Terms

$$k_d \left[a(\hat{n}) + \sum_{i=1}^L c_i w \left(\left(\alpha (\hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}_i) + \beta \right)^\gamma \right) \right]$$

- Spatially-varying directional ambient





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- Modified Lambertian terms



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- Spatially-varying directional ambient
- Modified Lambertian terms
 - Unclamped Lambertian term

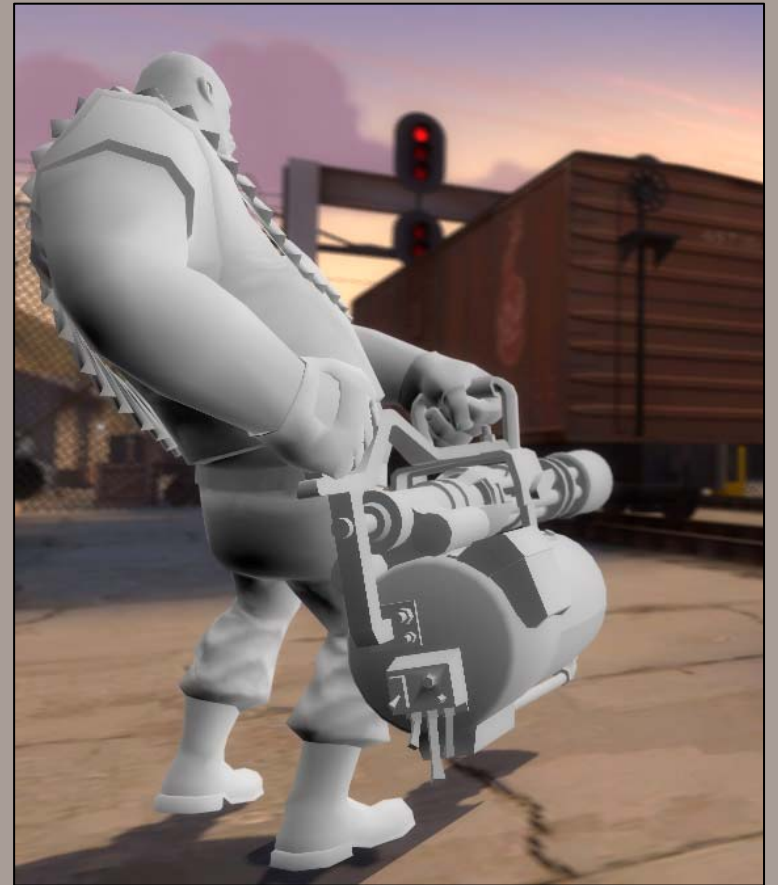




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 - Scale, bias and exponent

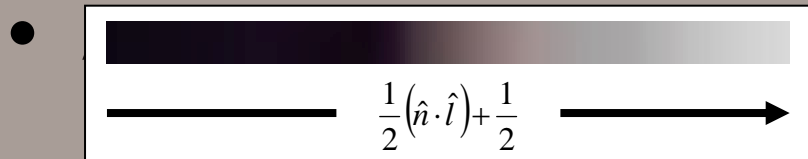




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Ambient Cube

- Grounds characters in game worlds
- Pre-compute irradiance samples throughout the environment
- Variable density *irradiance volume* [Greger98] where each sample defines an irradiance environment map [Ramamoorthi01]
- Directional ambient term which includes only indirect light
- Lights beyond the first four can be added to the ambient cube
- Used in a novel way in rim lighting, which we'll discuss in a moment





View-dependent Terms

$$\sum_{i=1}^L \left[c_i k_s \max \left(f_s (\hat{v} \cdot \hat{r}_i)^{k_{spec}}, f_r k_r (\hat{v} \cdot \hat{r}_i)^{k_{rim}} \right) \right] + (\hat{n} \cdot \hat{u}) f_r k_r a(\hat{v})$$



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- Multiple Phong terms per light



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 - k_{rim} broad, constant exponent



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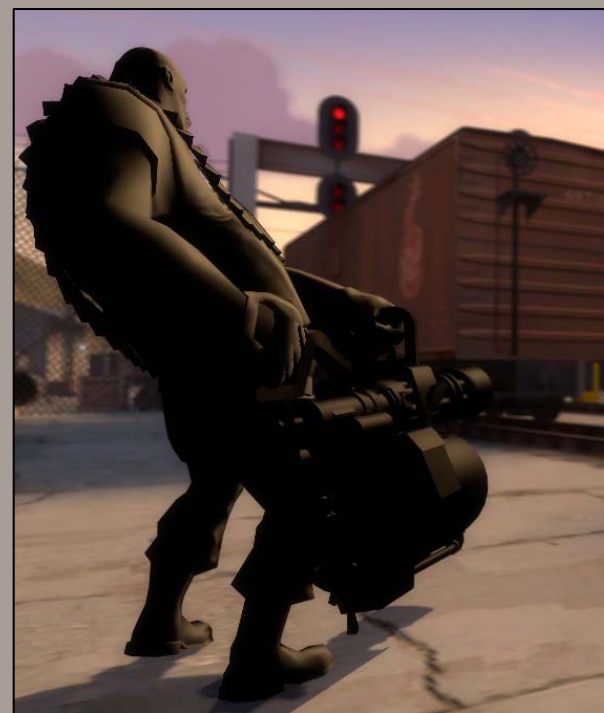




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 - $n \cdot u$ term that makes rim highlights tend to come from above (u is up vector)

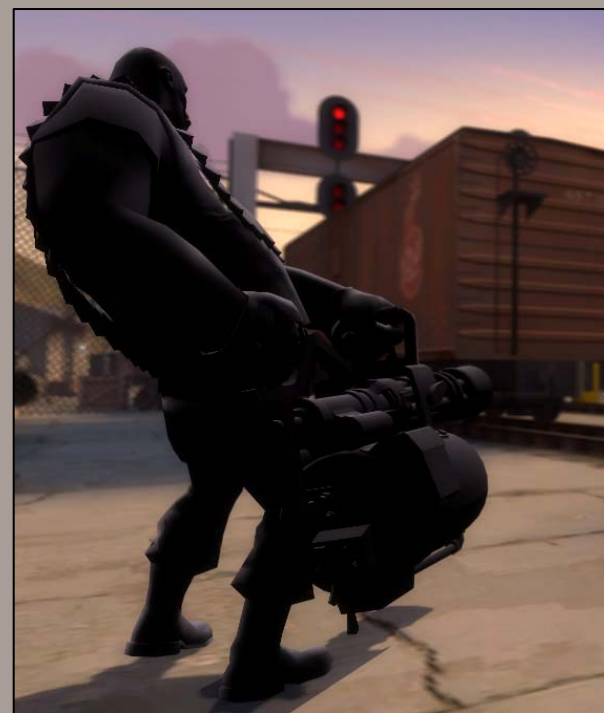




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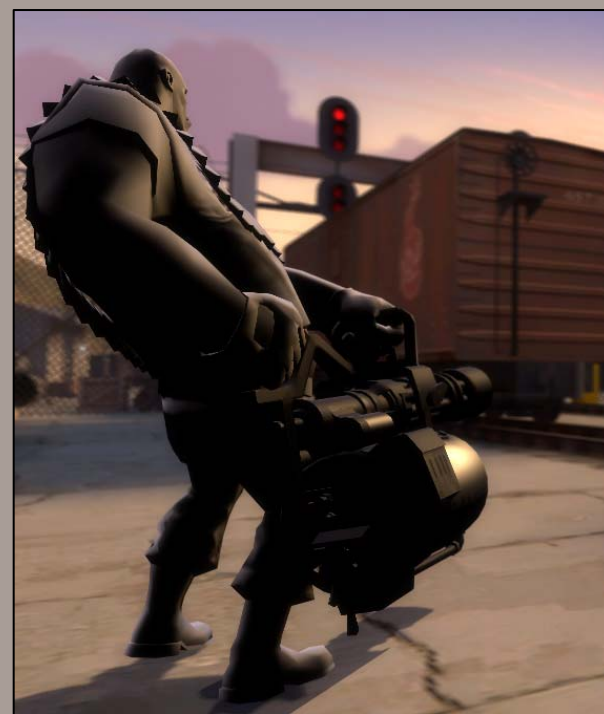




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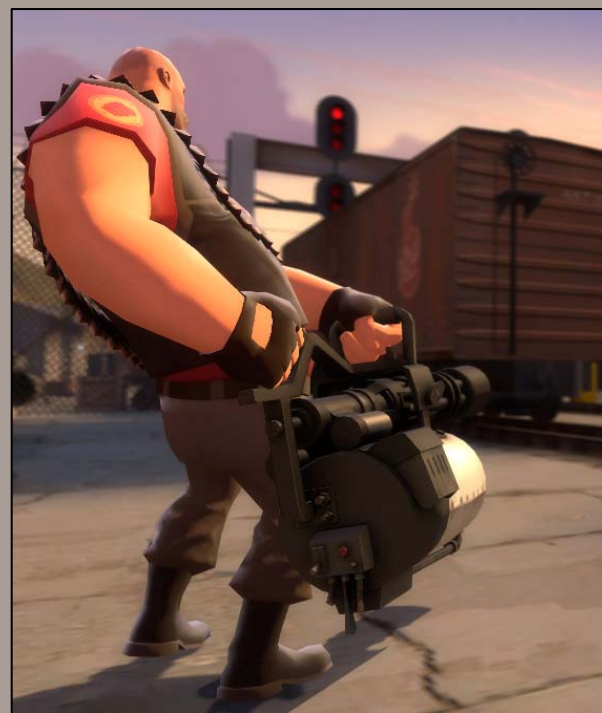




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Valve marketing asset	00201
Asset category	Character technology
Game title	Team Fortress 2
Cleared for public release	Yes

VALVE®



Future Work

- More flexible specular
 - Anisotropic highlights [Heidrich98]
 - [Gooch98]

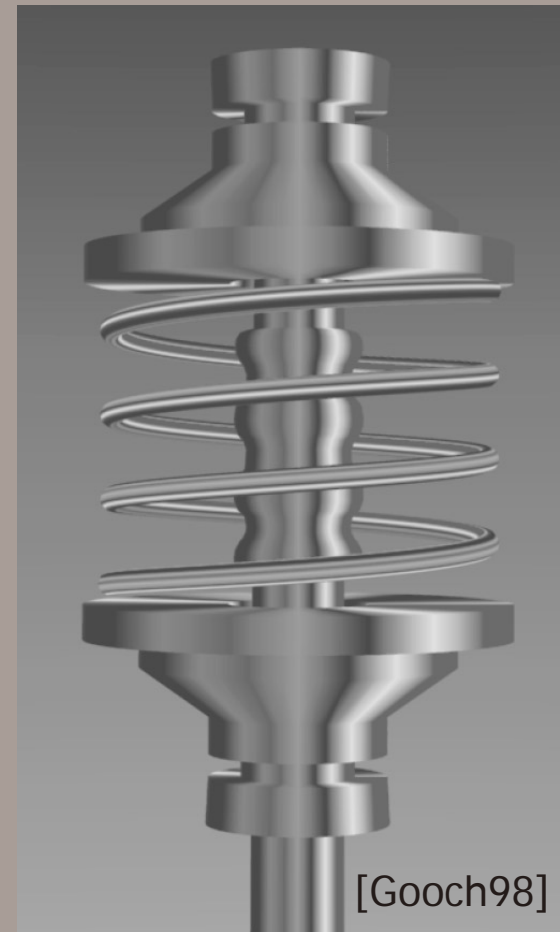


[Heidrich98]



Future Work

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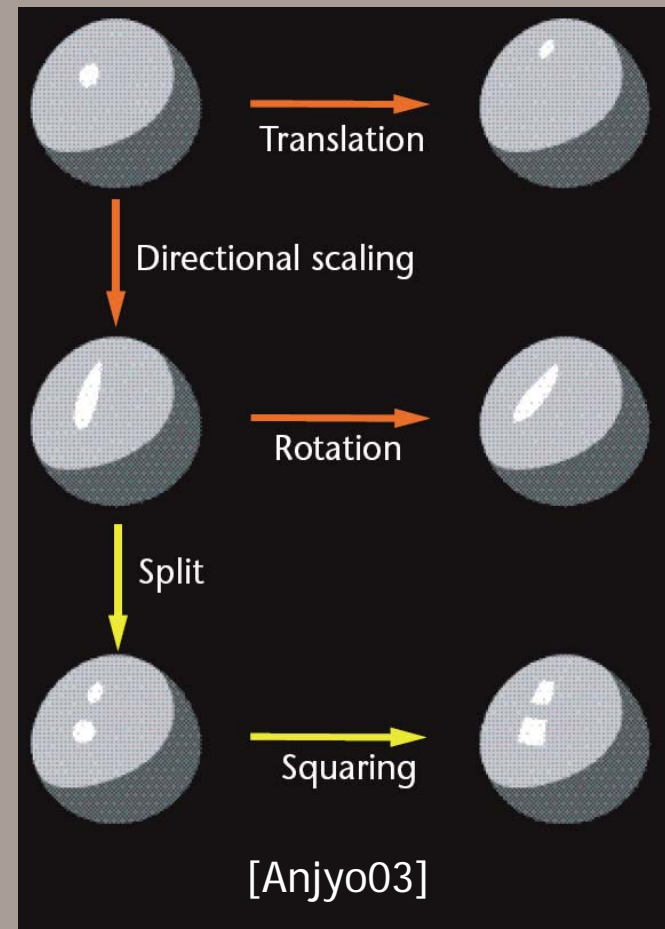


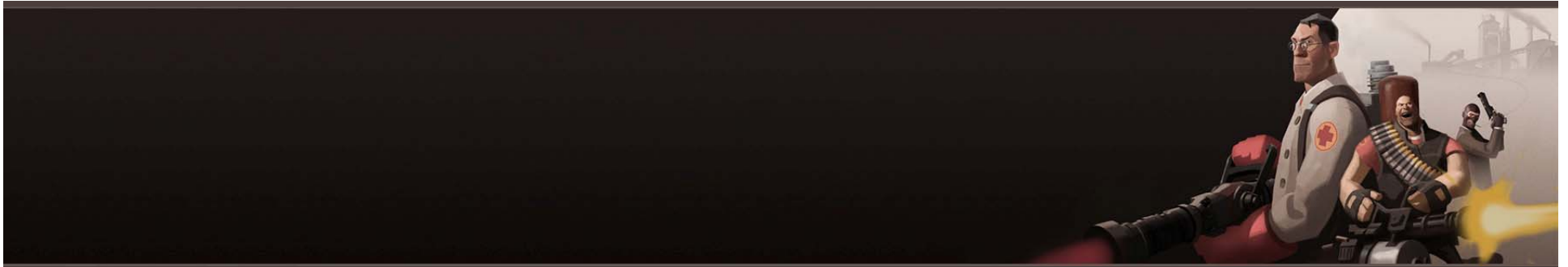
[Gooch98]



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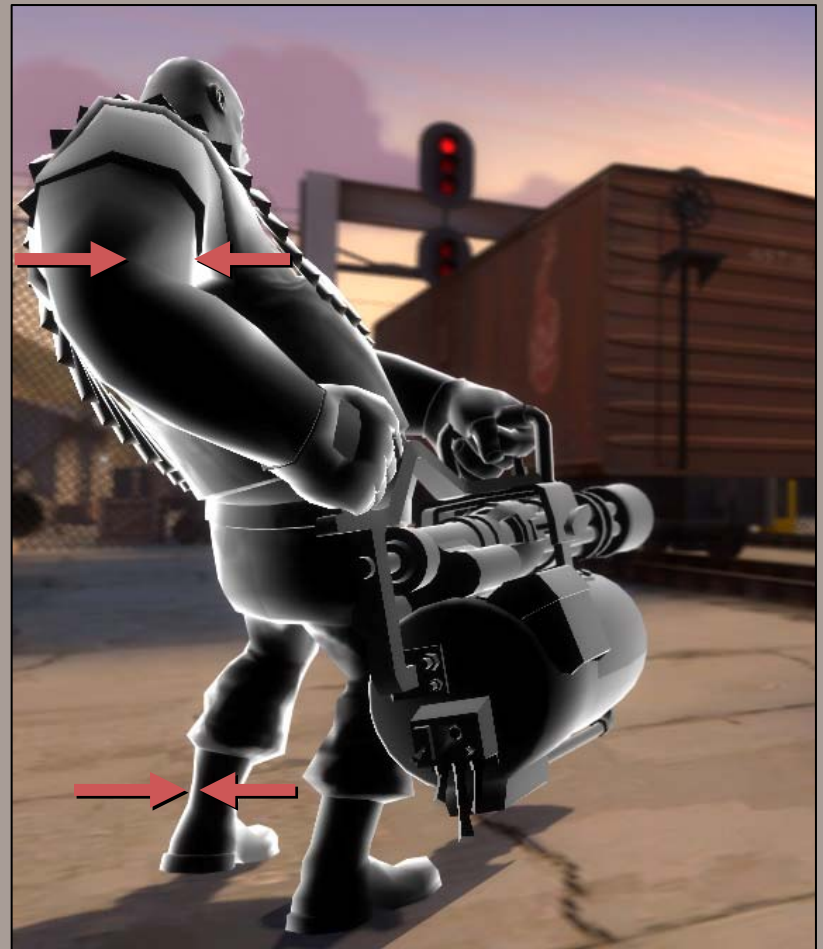
- More flexible specular
 - Anisotropic highlights [Heidrich98] [Gooch98]
 - Shaping highlights [Anjyo03]





Future Work

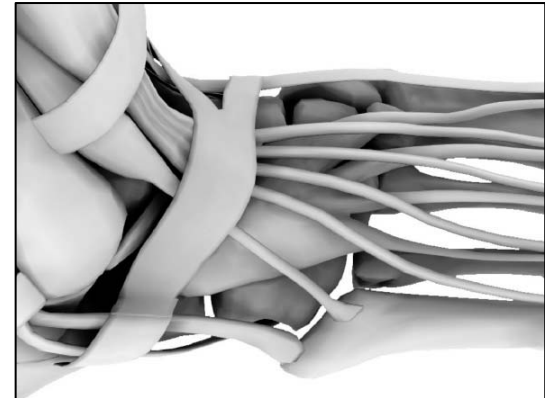
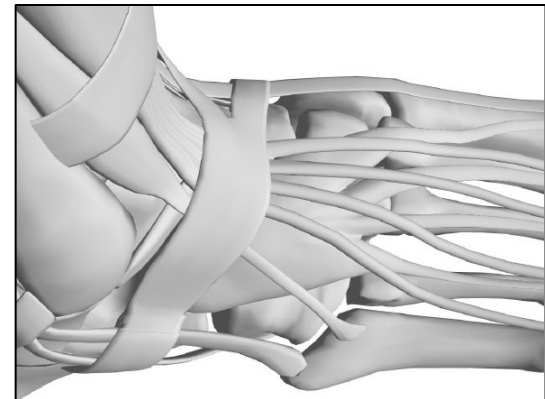
- More flexible specular
 - Anisotropic highlights [Heidrich98] [Gooch98]
 - Shaping highlights [Anjyo03]
- More reliable rim term





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[Luft06]



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- Abstracted shadows [DeCoro07]



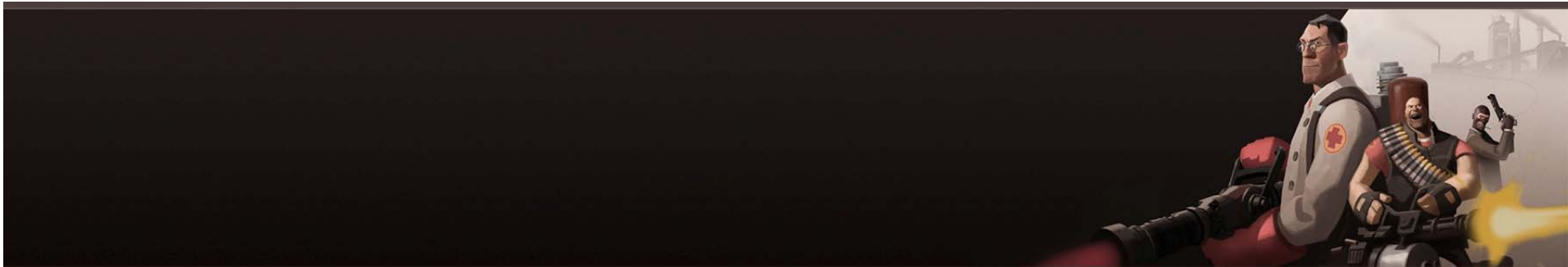
[DeCoro07]



Conclusion

- Motivations and related work
- Environments
- Characters and interactive shading
- Future work





Questions?

